

## REMARKS

Claims 65-80 are in this case.

The new set of claims is patentable for the same reason as the other set, except the new claims limit the scope to specific types of medical machines (medical imaging machines) that are different than the machines set forth in Howson.

Howson et al does not even use any medical imaging machines. In fact, Howson's machine does not take a picture of anything.

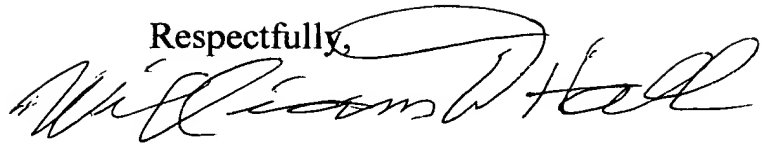
Even if the combination of Howson, Dorne and Prince is made it does not meet the claims of applicant, neither Howson, Dorne nor Prince teach a predetermined series of steps of the operator of a medical imaging machine nor place the individual series of steps of the operator of a medical imaging machine into the computer and therefore has nothing to do with the present invention.

Even if the combination of Howson, Dorne and Prince is made it does not do what the present invention does.

MPEP Sec. 2143.03 says quote:

“To establish *prima facie* obviousness of a claimed invention, all the claim limitations must be taught or suggested by the prior art. *In re Royke*, 490 F.2d 981, 180 USPQ 580 (CCPA 1974).” “All words in a claim must be considered in judging the patentability of that claim against the prior art.”

Respectfully,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "William D. Hall". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned above a horizontal line.

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